

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME _____
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES QUIZ PERIOD _____

1. List the 3 constitutional qualifications for House members.
2. According to the 27th Amendment, what can members of Congress not get until after the next congressional election?
3. The protection against arrest during a session of Congress or against being sued for slander for anything said on the floor is called congressional _____.
4. A change in House procedures that effects only that one house is called a _____ resolution.
5. The leader of the majority party in the House is called the Majority _____.
6. The small groups of House members who work on bills and are arranged by topic are called _____.
7. List 3 "perks" that members enjoy.
8. What requirement is placed on all congressional districts according to the decision handed down in Wesberry vs. Sanders.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT
SENATE REVIEW SHEET

NAME _____

1. What was the intent of the founding fathers in creating the Senate?
2. What evidence is there that supports your answer in #1?
3. What has been the reality concerning the intent in question #1?
4. Members of the House represent the _____.
Members of the Senate represent the _____.
5. List the 3 constitutional requirements for Senate membership.
6. Describe the Senate membership in terms of professional training, age, sex and successful incumbents.
7. How is the constitutional presiding officer of the Senate different from that of the House?
8. The party member in charge of organizing his/her party's legislative program is the majority or minority _____.
9. The party member who assists the above leader and who keeps party members posted on votes is the minority or majority _____.
10. Which percent is closest to the percent of all introduced bills that pass into law.
a. 10% b. 25% c. 50% d. 75%
11. What positions other than party leader and whip are most powerful in the Senate?
12. What can committee chairmen do that shows their power?

13. Which part of the U.S. is known for re-electing its Senators and Representatives?

What effect does this have on that regions influence in the Senate?

Why?

14. How can an unpopular bill get passed in the Senate?

15. How can a pigeonholed bill be brought to a floor vote?

How often does this happen?

16. What can the Senate do to completely by pass the committee process?

17. How can one or a few Senators stop the legislative process?

In over 200 years of Senate History, how many times has this been done?

18. List the Senate's exclusive duties.

A. Legislation is introduced:

House:

Senate:

- Bill is assigned a number
- Bill is labeled with the sponsors name
- Bill is sent to General Printing Office (GPO) copies are made
- Senate bills can be jointly sponsored
- Members can co-sponsor piece of legislation

B. Committee Action

1. Committee Steps

Hint: Remember that in the House (only) it goes to the Rules Committee

At least 7-8 steps

C. Floor Action

1. Legislation placed on calendars

House calendars: 4 names?

Senate Calendar: 2 names?

2. Debate:

House:

Senate:

Vote:

D. Conference Committee:

E. President

1.

2.

3.

- Review your terms list, and lectures on the Senate and the House and make sure you are including terms like germane and non-germane bills; gag rule; junket; pigeon hole, discharge petition, rider, filibuster; cloture; closed rule etc. etc.